may be added to polyamide fibers in a known manner, such as added in a polymerization process of polyamide or incorporated into polymer chips.--

Replace lines 5-21 of page 13 with:

--The fabric tensile strength and elongation at break were measured by an AG 1000D manufactured by Shimadzu Seisakusho K.K., under the condition of a test piece width of 2.54 cm, a fabric grip length of 20 cm and a stretching speed of 20 cm/min while adopting a raveled-strip method. The tensile work at break was an integrated value from the initiation to a breakage point in a tensile stress-strain curve obtained by this measurement divided by the fabric grip length and unit-converted to N•%/2.54 cm. A load at 15% elongation is a load value at 15% on the tensile stress-strain curve obtained by this measurement, which is then divided by 15 and unit-converted to N/%/2.54 cm. The retention of resistance to heat was calculated by dividing a tensile strength value obtained in the above manner prior to a heat treatment of the fabric (at 110°C for 1000 hours) with a value after the heat treatment.--

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please amend claims 9 and 10 as follows:

9. (Amended) An air bag formed of two woven fabrics interwoven with each other to be a bag-shaped body, each composed of polyamide fiber yarns containing a copper compound in a mixture of a halogenated alkali metal, the copper compound selected from a group consisting of a copper salt and a halogenated copper, and having a copper concentration in the range of 30 to 200 ppm, and the polyamide fiber yarns containing a plurality of single filaments each filament having a fineness in the range of 1.0 to 3.3 decitex, wherein the product of fineness of the warp or weft of the fabric

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